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FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign,-Cardinal Manning's funeral was held in the Brompton Oratory. ——— The French Government has accepted Eulgaria's note of apology for the expulsion of M. Chadourne. = Minister Constans declined the challenge to a duel sent by M. Laur, the French Deputy. — Troops are held ready at San Fernando and Xeres, Spain, to repel possible a tacks by Ararchists. Congress.-Both branches in session. === Sen-

tte: Senator Stanford's Government Land Loan bill was discussed by himself and Senator Peffer. House: Bland's Free Coinage bill was introduced.

Domestic .- The Democratic National Executive Committee in Washington decided that the Demoeratic National Convention should meet in Chicago on June 21. === In the Supreme Court of the United States the cases of the Anarchists Fielden and Schwab were argued. - Senator Mullin presented his minority report on the contempt proceedings against the three Republican Senators at Albany. — The Democratic State Committee has been called to meet in this city on Tuesday. January 26. == - The new Chamber of Commerce in Boston was dedicated. === Senator Charles II. Gibson was elected United States Senator by the Maryland Legis ature.

City and Suburban.-The new Republican County Committee organized and denounced the stealing of the Senate by the Democrats. Princeton alumni had their annual dinner at the Hotel Brunswick, and Sorosis gave its reception at Sheery's. — A big blaze in Union Square caused a loss of half a million. — The annual ball and reception of the Old Guard took place. - In the trial of Carlyle W. Harris for wifemurder, Dr. C. W. Treverton swore that he had given Miss Potts ordinary doses of morphine without bad results, and also that Harris had confessed to him several crimes. - The dinner of the second panel Sheriff's jury took place. Stockholders of the Standard Gaslight Company had a stormy meeting. - Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr made an address on National issues before the Prooklyn Union League Club. Stocks opened strong, but yielded afterward and closed irregular. Lackawanna rose 2

per cent on buying for the short account. The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Warmer and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 31 degrees; lowest, 10; average, 21 7-8.

The Demogratic National Committee took more than a dozen ballots yesterday before deciding where to hold the National Convention. Chicago, which got one vote on the first ballot, secured 27 on the fifteenth, and wan, to the disgust of Milwaukee, Detroit, Indianapolis and half a dozen other aspirants for a doubtful honor. Chicago. June 21-these are the time and place Tisn't a matter of much consequence, though: the next President of the United States will be nominated at Minneapolis just two weeks earlier.

By order of Hill and Murphy (the latter being also in Washington) a call for the meeting of the Democratic State Committee on Tuesday next was issued vesterday. This is a part of the plan to send a solid Hill delegation to the National Convention. The State Convention will probably be held on or about February 24, when the Democratic party will be delivered over body and soul-if it has any soul-to Hill. Indeed, our Albany dispatches state that the Cleveland Democrats will make no contest with Hill, being tions, they have served at least the useful purconvinced that it would be worse than useless.

A code of rules for the House has at length been agreed upon by the Committee on Rules. It differs only slightly from the code employed in the last Congress. The most significant change is the transfer of the power to prevent prolonged filibustering from the Speaker to the Speaker and two members of the Committee on Rules. This really preserves the principle which the Democrats denounced so ferociously in the List Congress. Another of the changes is the restoration of the old rule permitting "riders" on appropriation bills, whereby Watchdog Holman hopes to enforce that frugality which is the chief burden upon his son'.

The Democrats in the Senate took a most unusual course with the minority report of the Judiciary Committee on the contempt proceedings. The practice of all deliberative assem-

blies is that the majority and millority reports of a regular committee shall have equal standing; that both shall form a part of the record; and that if one is printed both shall be. But this O'Conner and Erwin, was referred back to the Judiciary Committee by the partisan majority: which means the burial of it. The Democrats were, much against their will, forced to listen to the reading of it; and though it will not have its rightful place on the records of the Senate. the substance of it will be found in our Albany news this morning. The report is a lucid, logical and unanswerable statement of the case of the accused Senators.

New-York does not often have a more picturesque and exciting fire than that which drew thousands of people into Union Square yesterday. No less than five alarms were sound- have been neglected. If the fleet were in the ed, summoning all the firemen and apparatus condition reported in 1882 the United States between Chambers and Fiftieth sts. The prin-2 would be utterly powerless to vindicate the honor cipal concern burnt out, Brentano's, is widely of the flag in Valparaise. It is now in so adknown, and the famous store of Tiffany was vanced a state as to be capable of making a seemingly in imminent danger for hours. The formidable naval attack, but not in that high roof of the burning building withstood the force condition of symmetrical development of all of the fire in a surprising manner, with the effect | the arms of the service which the emergency that great tongues of flame were thrust out of requires. The commercial marine is in such a the upper windows to a distance of perhaps 100 | condition of decadence that transports cannot feet. Some of these curled around against the readily be secured on the Pacific Coast. The new Lincoln Building, and the novel scene was regular army does not have the best weapons presented of firemen fighting on the inside of known in modern warfare; and a large force of this structure to keep the fire out. The firemen volunteers cannot be rapidly provided with arms did their work well, and proved once more how and field guns. The Pacific Coast cities are admirably the city is served by the active force not prepared to resist bombardment from a hosof this department.

TOWN MEETINGS ONCE MORE.

Attention has already been directed in these columns to the importance of the town meetings days of peace to be beguiled by the cuckoo song which are to be held this year throughout the State. Now that the Enumeration bill has become a law and the way opened for a gerrymander of the Senate districts, we return to the subject for two reasons. We renew our appeal to our party friends-the members of the county safeguard of peace is a well-ordered Navy with committees and the rest-premptly to organize with a view to carrying as many of the Boards American coast cities are exposed to attack and of Supervisors as possible. Besides, we urge there is not a modern fleet of battle-ships as them to fix the date of their town meetings in April rather than in February, to the end that war is invited by lack of preparation. After the a fuller vote may be polled. The Board of experiences of the last year public opinion will Supervisors of Albany County recently met in require generous and large-minded legislation special session and adopted the following resolu- on all these questions.

Resolved. That in compliance with the requirement of Section 10 of Article II of Chapter 569 of the Laws of 1890, entitled "An act in relation to towns," constituting Chapter 20 of the general laws, the annual town meetings of the several towns of the county of Albany shall be held on the second Tuesday in April

The other Boards could not do better than adopt a similar resolution. The law provides that town meetings must be held all through the State on the second Tuesday of February unless the boards fix another date. The second Tuesday of February is apt to find the weather and the country roads in such a wretched condition that many a voter is deterred from attending town meeting who could be counted upon to do so in April, when travelling is easier and the weather more agreeable. But unless the boards take pains to convene and fix a date then, the law being mandatory, the elections must be held on the second Tuesday of February, which falls this year on the 9th. The matter is of such obvious importance that we are sure it is only necessary to mention it to have the Republicans of the interior act upon the suggestion which has been thrown out.

The course of events since the November elections is well calculated to arouse a public sentiment which will be fatal to the Democracy of this State in the elections of the year. Unless the majority of our voters are to be regarded as partial to fraud upon the ballot-box, the town meetings will show great Republican gains, and New-York will give an emphatic majority for the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Hill and his fellow-conspirators who put up the treasonable job which resulted in the theft of enough seats to make the Senate Democratic and has never been doubted-the Seymours, who power. have furnished our party with an unrivalled gave Heratio to be Governor of New York and be waged on our side with energy, industry and party pettifoggers had denounced as a usurpor men so thoroughly unscrupulous, skill to give us victories which will cheer the and whose communications they had estentahearts of all who demand that the voice of the cial, are excellent. Let us make the most of them, and begin by nominating and electing capable and trustworthy men as members of the Boards of Supervisors. In Dutchess, Onondaga and the other counties which have been disgraced by the rascally conduct of boards controlled by Democrats the Republicans ought to have no trouble in electing their nominces. The honest electors of such counties without regard to politics ought to stand together to rebuke the infamous seat-stealing conspiracy, and if the right sort of a canvass is made they will do so.

As we have already pointed out, the only way to render the Democratic gerrymander as harmless as possible is by means of the Boards of Supervisors, since in counties containing more than one Assembly district the Supervisors have the establishing of the districts. Consequently the more Republican boards the fewer gerrymanders of the lower branch of the Legislature. From every point of view the town meetings are worthy of serious attention. Let there be no failure to meet party obligations in any of the counties. Let there be efficient organization and thorough work.

ARMAMENTS AND DEFENCES.

The full in the Chilian complication continues, and the prospect of a pacific settlement is brightening. Americans, while hoping earnestly for an honorable adjustment of the question of reparation for the Valparaiso outrage, are prepared for any measures which the Administration with the consent of Congress may consider necessary for enforcing a determined and inflexible demand for justice. During the interval, while public attention is engressed with the contingencies of war, there is leisure for thinking seriously of many things which ordinarily escape observation. Various questions which have been either listlessly discussed during the last decade or acted upon in a half-hearted way now have a markedly different aspect under the strong light of National necessity in time of war. If the Chilian complications have already involved extensive naval and military preparapose of directing the attention of the Nation in a commanding way to the present state of its naval armaments and coast defences.

After the close of the Civil War there was a marked reaction against military and naval expenditures. Mr. Gladstone has said that there vas nothing more remarkable in history than the immediate disbandment of the Union armies a virgin soil, resources wholly undeveloped, and and the absorption of a million of veterans in pacific industry. Americans had always abhorred war, and when the carnage and bloodshed ended they recoiled from it with a joyous feeling of relief. Conscious of the military resources at their command in any emergency, they cut down their Army to 20,000 men, and allowed their Navy to become a laughing-stock among nations. It was not until 1883 that the policy of creating a new Navy equal to the requirements of European warfare was adopted. and during nine years progress in building and equipping the fleet has been deliberate and la-

have been nonchalantly debated in Congress, and beyond the establishment of gunmaking report, which is a defence of Messrs. Saxton, the cities of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific seabeards against foreign invasion. Even Governor Tiklen's statesmanlike presentation of this important subject was of little avail in influencing legislative action at Washington.

Within a year Americans have received two warnings that they cannot count too confidently upon the permanence of peace. The Italian flurry was soon over, but it lasted long enough to reveal the defenceless condition of the Atlantic seaboard against a well-equipped foreign have been sufficiently serious to cause general that the defences of cities like San Francisco tile ffeet.

It is a good time to think of these matters now that there is a diplomatic pause in the Chilian controversy. It is so easy in the piping that Americans will never have a foreign war that naval armaments and coast defences are laboriously conducted or neglected altogether. In a time like this the truth is fairly driven into the American public mind that the strongest a protected scaboard behind it. So long as well as cruisers in readiness for active service

SMARTNESS OVERDONE.

The Democratic majority in the Connecticut Senate who tangled up themselves and everybody else by assuming the power to decide th question of the Governorship without any reference to the action of the House, are having some difficulty in getting out of their snarl. After declaring the Democratic candidate elected and administering the eath to him-a silly proceeding, to which he weakly consented at the urgency of the Democratic lawyer employed in the case -the officers of the Senate pretended to consider Governor Bulkeley, who was holding over because he could not constitutionally do otherwise, a usurper. They ignored him in the most offensive manner. The Senate Clerk, who appears to be a ridiculous person with no sense official propriety or common civility, rather ostentationsly flung into the wast-basket the official communications from Governor Bulkeley and the fat-witted statesmen sitting by applanded the performance. It seemed to all of them and to the feather-headed adviser of the whole business to be "smart." They chuckled over it. And they chuckled still more when the person who was at that time-through a Providence whose mysterious meaning will probably not fully appear in this century-Governor of New-York, reinforced them with a "smartness" that overtopped their highest conceptions by deciding the whole question off-hand without facts, or testimony, or knowledge, or anything else.

But the Supreme Court of Connecticut, one member of which is of a family whose Democ- all the laws contrived and passed for the purracy has been tested in the most trying times. Jose of depriving the people of their rightful tiously thrown into the waste-basket, was really the Governor of the State. So all their bebled into that receptacle for the last twelve months and more as mere importinences have suddenly taken on an official character. Tumbling them all together into the waste-basket with effusive demonstrations of contempt does not now appear to be so "smart" as it did during the interregnum of idiocy. The constitutional adviser who gave that Democratic Schate its law has fallen to the plane of the pettifugger. and the New-York Governor who assumed the functions of a court of last resort has dropped to the level of the "smart" politician who is sometimes too "smart."

In this state of things the Connecticut Sonate is engaged in the interesting and entirely harmless occupation of convening at irregular intervals for the purpose of making speeches at itself with a vague sort of an idea that somehow it can talk itself out of its own tangle. The most vivacious of the talkers on these occasions is the Senator from the Hartford District, Mr. Cleveland. At the last session of the Senate he is reported to have delivered himself of the statement that he was engaged in a desperate endeavor to maintain the Constitution. "If this is my last service in the Senate," he is reported to have said, "let my last action in this bady be in the defence of the Constitution of my State," Which means simply, when translated out of the gusty oratory which environs it, that the Senate majority, having made a decided and conspicuous ass of itself in an effort to be "smart," will stick to its "smartness," and with the proverbial devotion of the donkey to its own consistency, will stand still and not admit its mistake.

Cleveland ought to be turned off. We say turned off because, we presume, he has the usual notice hanging on him that it is not safe to blow him out.

TRINIDAD AND RECIPEOCITY The most prosperous of the British West Indian islands is described in a letter from our staff correspondent to-day. Trinidad is, after Jamaica, the largest of the English possessions in that quarter, but differs markedly from it and from Barbados in one respect. It was almost the l last island in the group to pass under English Spanish administration, and it became an Engwith a territory large enough to permit the intreduction of East Indian coolies on a large scale. While Barbados was already in the highest state idad was new ground, where English colonists could make a fresh start and employ a new class of tropical laborers. The result has been a measure of prosperity without parallel in the British West Indies. The white population, instead of

Questions relating to coast defence last result is largely to be attributed to the diversification of industries. Trinidad is not exclusively a sugar island. It is one of the chief industries nothing has been done for securing centres of cocea cultivation. It has an asphalt product of increasing value, and other promising

industries. While Trinidad is economically in better condition than the other English islands, the largest share of its foreign trade is with the United States, and its revenues have mainly been drawn from import duties upon American food products. The general effect of the negotiation of When the door chanced to open the Judge the Reciprocity convention will be to remove paused in his learned remarks and "covered" a discrimination against imported food from the the new-comer with his gavel and book-United States. This will involve naturally a re- mark, until convinced that he was friendly. navy of high power. The Chilian complications adjustment of the tariff so as to shift the burden One witness tried to of the maintenance of the Government upon regret that the battle-ships are not affeat, and English manufactures. Reciprocity, while enlarging the market for American exports, will cheapen food in the West Indies and improve the quality of it. As this has been considered a substantial gain in Free-Trade England, it cannot be anything else in the British colonies. It is one of the chief virtues of the Reciprocity policy that it is mutually advantageous. It confers benefits upon him "that gives and him that

"WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY."

The Democrats now propose an apportionment of Senate districts, the character of which is sufficiently indicated by the statement of "The New-York Herald," that "the first nineteen districts will return at least seventeen Democrats as sure as fate. . . . giving a probable total for the next Senate of nineteen Democrats and enly thirteen Republicans." In the present Senate the Democrats had to steal three seats in order to get a bare majority. No full vote has been cast in the State since 1888, for last November 115,000 Republicans were missing and 53,000 Democrats who had voted two years before. At the last full vote in 1888 the Republicans had a small plurality for President, about 1 per cent of the whole vote. The proposed gerrymander is intended to give 636,000 Demo crats who voted for Cleveland power to elect 650,000 Republicans who voted for Harrison could at the utmost elect, it is calculated, only thirteen Senators.

It is evident that discussion of this and other partisan measures will be suppressed in the Legislature, as all examination of the Enumeration bill has been suppressed by the arbitrary power of a stolen majority. Arguments of the most convincing character, appeals to the fairness or decency of Democrats, will have no weight in the Senate or House. If the bill will perpetuate a stolen power, so much the better for the State-stealers; it will be passed, and signed by a Governor who has just rewarded one of the perpetrators of fraud with a high judicial office. But discussion before the people cannot be suppressed. The voters outside the great cities will be informed how much power the measure takes from them. In due time they will render a verdict.

When the Democratic party snatched a legis lative majority in Ohio by fraud they set to work at once to perpetuate their stolen power. A long session was crowded with partisan measures of which one of the chief was a new apportionment. This was so infamous that Democratpenly boasted it would give their party, though a minority in the State, power to elect with certainty fifteen out of twenty-one Congressmen. An appeal to the people followed. The vote stealers were buried under hostile and indignant majorities. Two years ago they elected nineteen Senators against seventeen, and sixty Repre sentatives against fifty-four. In November last the people elected ten Democrats and twenty one Republican Senators, and thirty-five Demo cratic and seventy-two Republican Representatives. With the Governor and more than a two thirds majority in each house, the Republican will presently wipe off from the statute books

The Democrats of this State have gone so far campaign document. The town meetings and Thomas II. to be Governor of Connecticut—de. that not even this warning will restrain them. cided unanimously that the official whom the At the head of affairs they have placed a set of emey, so accustomed to succeed by fraud, that they care nothing about public opinion. Their fate is settled; "whom the gods would de The opportunities before us, general and spe- juggling and pettifogging and smartness gies strip they first make mad." A knavish gerryitself into the waste-basket; and the communica- mander, giving undue power to two great cities tions which have been so unceremoniously rum. and taking power away from the rest of the state, will aid greatly to arouse voters to a sense of the wrong done by the stealing of the Senato last year. It has never been an easy matter for this city and Brooklyn to meet the enormous popular majorities which the counties above the Harlem River have sent down. If the rescalities of 1891 and the proposed gerrymander raise that histile majority in the country far above 100, oon, and bury the Democratic party in this State as it has just been buried in Ohio, no one need, be surprised.

Measures which deprive the country people of their accustomed share of political power are never received with favor. They drive out of one party and into another a few votes, it may be, in every precinct, but enough to make an imm use difference in the aggregate. They disgust other citizens who do not care to change their party, but will express their disgust by staying at home, who make an important difference in majorities in many counties. The rural districts have a natural dread of the concentrated influence of great and corrupt cities, and of the enormous aggregation of wealth there. More than two-thirds of the votes in this State are cast outside New-York and Kings County. When another election comes the rural districts will show by their votes how they like to have the entire control of the State transferred to Tammany Hall.

THE POWER FOR CHILL TO FIGHT

If the Chilians really want to fight, they ought to take somebody of their size. There is Judge Botkin, of Kansas, for instance-he will fight the Chillians if nothing but blood will appeare them They may think that they don't want to fight one man, but they don't know the Judge. If they will send a trustworthy agent out to Seward County to report on him, they may conclude that they are afraid to fight him. The Judge is : large man and has revolvers tied all over his body. All he has to do on the appearance of the enemy is to bristle up his pistols, like a porcupine, pull a string which connects with each trigger, and go off in all directions

Of course we do not give the foregoing a an absolute fact. It is rather in the nature of a light and graceful statement of the case intended to make the real truth more impressive. Accounts of a session of court held a few days ago in Springcontrol. Nothing had been made of it under field, Seward County, have reached New-York, and they make it appear that the Judge has quite lish possession early in the present century, with plentifully provided for coast defence in his own person-to put it more mildly. Judge Botkin came into town attended by a few personal friends. He was preceded, the dispatch says, by two mounted men, each with three revolvers in his belt, and a of cultivation and overcrowded with blacks, Trin- lifteen-shot Winchester rifle seress his lap. At some distance behind came the Judge himself, in a luggy, with a friend by his side. Each was armed like the vanguard. The Judge held the reins with his left hand, the rifle barrel resting across his left arm, while his right hand grasped the stock, with his anger on the trigger. At disappearing during the last quarter-century, as either side of the buggy rode two mounted men, in Barbados and Jamaica, has been increas- with the regulation number of revolvers and with ing. Commerce, moreover, in place of declining, double-barrelled shotguns, loaded with slugs. has been expanding rapidly in volume. The Following the Judge's personal battery were three

buggies, each containing two deputy-sheriffs, each deputy well supplied with rapid-firing guns. squadron made about five knots an hour. Reaching the public square it anchored, and the Judge proceeded to the court-room, surrounded by his hody-guard. Taking his seat on the bench, he stood his rifle beside him, and, opening a volume of the Revised Statutes before him, planted a revolver in it as a bookmark. Taking another six-shooter in his right hand, he rapped for order. We do not need to waste our valuable space to say that he got it. The session lasted two hours. memory, but when he observed the court moving his finger lovingly up and down on the trigger his recollection improved greatly. One lawyer started to say that it seemed to him that the court took a rather peculiar view of a certain law point, when he suddenly paused, became lost in thought for a moment and then remarked that he presumed the court had considered this point carefully as it always did all points, and that he would rest his ease and hope for a favorable decision from the learned exponent of the law whom he saw before him. Judgment for the other side. After the court adjourned, Judge Botkin went out to his vehicle with his guards, and when all had fallen into their proper places

the procession moved out of town. Chili would like to fight Judge Botkin, she can find him at his home near Springfield, Seward County, Kansas, at any time except from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., when he is on the bench. she would prefer to have the Judge come down there we should take pleasure in starting a fund to does honor to the Persian censor, the narration σ the pay the expenses of the trip. We strive to please. Judge Botkin is the man for the Chilians and we hope to see a meeting between them.

The Administration is harmonious, Congress is patriotic and the people are united in favor of a resolute foreign policy in defence of American eights. Only a poor-spirited Mugwump here and there is rattled and silly.

At the annual meeting of the Tariff League in this city, yesterday, Mahlon Chance tendered with certainty nineteen Senators, while the his resignation as Assistant General Secretary, and withdrew from that field of effort to engage in important and responsible work elsewhere. Chance is an able and devoted advocate of the Protective Tariff, and his addresses on that subject, especially among workingmen, have been well received and attended with useful results. His voice will continue to be heard in defence of the admirable system of encouragement of home industry, in which American labor and capital are both deeply interested, and which, if proper educational means are adopted, will receive the emphatic indorsement of the American people at the polls next November.

> The character of the Tiffany Building averted a loss yesterday the thought of which makes the extra expense of fire-proof construction seem in-

> Of course the Enumeration bill was forced through the Assembly and signed by Governor Flower at the earliest moment. But the gag-law vas not applied so severely in the lower house as in the upper, and Mr. Husted had an opportunity to tell the Democratic partisans who make up the majority some wholesome truths, which they ould not swallow without a vigorous effort Senator D. B. Hill will find some uncommonly interesting reading in Mr. Husted's vigorous remarks, which we carefully commend to his atten-

> are we coming to, anyway? "The Evening Post," after proclaiming Secretary Blaine or ten years as the Prince of Jingoes, now suddealy exhibits him as a wise and conservative statesman holding back all the wicked Jingoes of the Administration by the cont-tails.

> A Democratic Congressman has chosen the present week for a demonstration in favor of the repeal of the Ocean Mail net. Let us reason for moment about it. Suppose that act had been assed three or four years ago and in conseuence of the aid offered to American shipping a ine of 5,000-ton ships had been organized for service with the Plate ports. Those 16-knot steamers would all have been available for Government use as cruisers and transports in the event f war with Chili. Very useful they would be. the establishment of a line to the Plate, which can be utilized in the future for the purposes of an auxiliary navy; but its repeal is now proposed at the very moment when the need of an efficient merchant marine is most seriously felt in view of the possibilities of war. One of these days our Washington legislators will learn the lesson that the cheapest and most effective way of providing an auxiliary navy is that of bringing a commerial marine into existence by just and liberal payments for mail transportation.

The reflection that was served in Judge Cullen's court on Wednesday was not a Rice pudding.

He must be a hopeless pessimist indeed who an say that life is not worth living when our city is blessed with such magnificent winter weather as we have all been enjoying for the last two days. Truly, "there's life and strength in every" breath of this bracing, tonic, health-giving air, washed clean from of dust by the latefallen snow, which mercifully covers from sight some of the delinquencies of the alloged streetcleaners in the city's employ.

These Republican members of the State Sen ate are no longer in contempt. That's where they differ from the seat-stealers.

The speciacle of David B. Hill buttonholing every Senator, Representative and stray Demeratic politician in Washington, and urging his own claim to the Presidential nomination, suggests the thought that perhaps William M. Tweed approached nearer to the standard of George Wash ington than has generally been supposed.

PERSONAL.

M. Patrenotre, the new French Minister in Washing ton, is already a familiar figure in society in that city. He has gone to houseleeping, and it is expected that he will soon begin to reciprocate the courtesies shown him.

Robert Garrett recently Imported, for his art gallery in Baltimore, a painting by Rubens, the Duche Cruye, at a cost (in London) of \$15.329. An ad alorem duty of 30 per cent was assessed upon it at the Custom House, against which Mr. Garrett pro-tested on the ground that the painting was intended for his collection of antiques. The matter has just been disposed of in the courts, where it is decided that one picture is not a "collection," even if an antique. Mr. Garrett therefore pays about \$4,600 daties.

The recent loss of an eye by Prince Christian vot cht swig Holstein, through the bad aim of his brother In law attempting to shoot a bird, recalls some similar misfortunes. Napoleon 1, while hanting pheasants in Fontaineblean, shot out the eye of the most gental of Frince of Essling. Massena, Duke of Rivoli and Frince of Essling. Massena, however, was even a greater courtier than general, and immediately declared that the shot had come from the gun of Marshal Ber-thder. Berthler at once declared aimself the cause of his comrade's misfortune. This diplomatic attempt to highly the Emperor greatly pleased his Majesty, and he ewarded both marshals with favors and presents.

Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, has a salary of \$5,000 and the Mayor of Boston receives \$10,000 a year. There is a movement on foot to remedy this inequality, not by reducing the numerical official's pay, but by increasing that of the Calef Magistrate

This story about Sir George Airy is told by "The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle," which imputes dogmatism and narrowmindedness to the eminent scientist: "When the suggestion was made to him that there might be a planet outside the orbit of Cranns, and that the perturbations of Uranus could be Cranns, and that the perturbations of Umous could be accounted for on that theory, he declared that there were no perturbations and that a planet outside the orbit of Neptune was impossible. And when in October, 1545, Mr. J. C. Adams, a young astronomer and times describes itself as an American newspaper.

mathematician, presented a paper de matically the position of a planet outside Uranus, the astronomer royal put it aside without reading. In the June following Leverrier, a French astron pointed out the position of a new planet and Dr. Galle, of Bertin, discovered it in September. Then sir George Airy bethought him of the gaper by Adams and put in a claim for the young man, but it was never fully admitted, and Leverrier in the acknowledged discoverer of Neptune."

As an illustration of Mr. Jay Goald's tireless energy and exactness when a young man, "The Albany Journal" describes a map of Delaware Courty, on file in Albany, which he made forty years or se ago, when he was a surveyor. "Mr. Gould performed an im-mense amount of labor in getting the data for the maps, tramping all over the county. The position of every farm is indicated, as well as of all the houses, many of which were diguerrotyped and appear on the map. The hills, the woods, and even the locations of solitary trees here and there through the plains, all are shown."

THE TALK OF THE DAY

Although journalism in Persia has made many adnances during the last few years, its progress is still hampered by numerous restrictions. During the last visit of the Shah to Europe nothing impessed him more, according to Persian reports, than the devotion of Parislan cabmen to their morning papers. This devotion, it is said, led him to establish a Mnistry of the Press upon his return to his dominions and to place at its head Mohammed Dovbet, the Persian historian. Under his sway, ten newspapers have been established. "The Star," "The Lion" and "Tle Iran" give up their space entirely to news from the interior parts of Persia. Each article or dispatch, lowever, invariably begins with the following words: "Chanks to the care and justice exercised by the Governor in this Province, the country is in a fortunate condition, and the people, who pray continually for His Milesty, are happy." After that flattering introduction, which particular incident follows. In Teheran and Ispahan there are three papers devoted to the publication of foreign news. An illustrated paper, the "Schee," often contains portraits of Persian and European celebrities.

THE WEATHER. All this talk about the weather, Constant speculation whether It is going to snow or rain. Must make Zeus extremely tired; And the prophets self-inspired, Must give him an awful pain.

He, of course, knows at the present Time that it will not be pleasant Thursday, two weeks from to-day; But he doesn't share his knowledge Even with the sharps at college; They might give the thing away.

Weather prophets make him weary: Their prognostications dreary Seem to him but brazen gall; And he most enjoys the power. When they've prephesied a shower of discomfiling them all.

It is best to take the weather
As it comes; no matter whether
Skies are lowering or bright
Kesp a good umbrella bandy.
Then let weather prophets bandy
Words at will—you'll be all right! Don't you bother with to-morrow.

Speculating prophets borrow
Trouble at hig interest.
This old world has been successful
Right along, through times distressful—
Zeus knows how to run it best!
—(Somerville Journal.

"One afternoon, during the great Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention in Boston, says a writer in "The Detroit Free Press," "I took a seat in front of two talkative women an a suburban train going out of Boston. They had been to one of the sessions of the convention, at which one of the most brilliant speakers in attendance had spoken. " · How did you like her speech?' asked one of the

"'Oh, It was beautiful,' was the enthusiastic reply. And didn't she have a beautiful figure ?' "Yes, she did," was the positive reply. 'And I noticed that she made just the right gestures to show it off to advantage. She certainly is handsome.' "And when I left the train at the third station out from Easton they were still discussing the giffed lady's 'figure' and the 'figures' of the other prominent speakers, some of whom must have been not a little

more was said." At the Wrong Cell-Visitor (at the juli-"Poot, poor man: May I offer you this bunch of flowers; Man Behind the Bar-- You've made a mistake, mis. The feller that killed his wife and children is in the next cell. I'm yere fur stealio' a cow."—(Chicago Tribune.

begrined had they heard how their 'figures' suffered

when compared to the 'lovely figure' of the speaker

oferred to. But of her admirable speech nothing

One day the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, in a tramp through Cornwall, came to a little village in which a ten meeting was going on. Mr. Fenrse entered the litthe chapet and joined in the ten. He was in the most underlead of costumes, which was an act of sense on his part, but during the process of ten one or two of the leaders" managed to recognize him. Whereupon one of them approached him and said in an anxious whisper:
"He you the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse?" "Yes, 1 be," he answered. "I thought as he see, we want to raise a little money, and a thought have struck us. Now, do 'ce just come out quiet ilke and say nothing to nobody, and then we will put 'ce in the vestry and we will go but the chapel and say: The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, author of Daniel Quorm, is in the vestry and can be seed at threepeace each, the proceeds to go for the good of the cause.

Why Her Mind Totters,—"They really fear she will go insane. You see, she found a diary he kept before he met and married her—"Oh, I see. And the awfal revelations—"Revelations nothing! It was in cipher and she couldn't read a word of it."—(Indianapolis Journal.

There are two otherwise estimable women in AL chison, Kan., who are continually quarrelling about their complaints, each one trying to prove that she has more and more deadly diseases than the other. Their physicians say that there is nothing much the matter

with either of them.

The Russians have made a singular discovery in Central Asia. In Turkestun, on the right bank of the Amou Dairi, in a chain of rocky hills near the Bokharan town of Karki, are a number of large caves, which upon examination were f-and to lead to an underground city, built apparently long before the christian era. According to the efficies, inscriptions and signs upon the gold and silver money uncarthed from among the rules, the existence of the town dues back to some two centuries before the oirth of Christ.

The edifices contain all kinds of domestic utensils—pots, urns, vaces and so forth. The high degree of divitization attained by the inhabitants of the city is shown by the inet that they built in several stories, by the symmetry of the streets and squares, and by the heanty of the baked clay and metal utensits, and of the ornaments and coins which have been found.

It is supposed that long centuries man this city so carefully concealed in the lowers of the earth provided an entire population with a refuge from the incursions of nomadic savages and robbers,—cheffield Telegraph.

There are a few old toll bridges in Maine which still.

There are a few old toll bridges in Maine which still perpetuate a curious law. They have signs proclairing that all persons save "paupers, Indians and cler."

men" must pay toll on crossing. Not on the Bench.— You say this man had been drinking, said His Honor, "Drinking what?" "Whiskey, I suppose," answered Officer McGobbe, "You suppose? Den't you know whiskey. Aren's you a Judge?" "No, v'r Anner. Only a redi

"No, y'r Anner. Only a policeman."

"No, y'r Anner. Only a policeman."

His Honor looked carefully at his minion a moment, and then called the next case.—(Indianapolis Journal.

WATCH THE POPULAR VOTE NEXT NOVEMBER1 From The Boston Advertiser. Such factics as those employed by Hill and Shechan to secure control of the New-York Legislature during the past few weeks may be apparently successful for a while, but in any well-organized community they must eventually react upon the politicians who use

CANNOT THE DIVORCE MILL RELP YOU OUT From The Chicago News.

Matrimony is violently epidemic in this city. Un-less Chicago takes care to prevent such a contingency she will soon be forced to suspend hymeneal opera-tions from sheer lack of matrimonial material. We are short on bachelors even now.

WOULD WILLIAM LIKE THE RESPONSIBILITY! From The Norwich Bulletin.

If the Chihan warships do appear in the undefends harbor of that city (san Francisco), we suggest that Congressman Holman, of Indiana, who says that earthworks can be thrown up in a day sufficient for all needful protection, be instantly sent there to superintend the erection of the works he refers to, and that he be required to stay in said works till they have proved their competence.

BUT DOESN'T SHE WISH SHE DID! From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The New-York Fosioffice yielded a net revenue of \$3,980.411 last year. This is attributable in large measure to the fact that the Postoffice is one of the things in New-York that Tammany does not control.

BUT IT LACKS THE YANKEE SPIRIT, ALASI